

## THE DAILY TELEGRAM

The leading newspaper of Central West Virginia.

Published Every Week-day Evening and Sunday Morning by CLARKSBURG TELEGRAM COMPANY, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Entered at the postoffice at Clarksburg, W. Va., as second class mail matter.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TELEPHONE: Consolidated Phone 157-1, Business Office 157-1, Bell Phone 283-2, Business Office 283-2.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Carrier: Daily, per week \$4.25, Sunday, per week \$0.50, Daily and Sunday, per week \$4.75, Daily and Sunday, per month \$15.00, Daily and Sunday, per year \$180.00.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: When changing address give old as well as new address.

All communications must be signed, or they will receive no attention whatever.



SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.

## An Evening Echo.

The secret of success lies in embracing every opportunity of seeking high and right ends, and in never forgetting the golden rule of catholicism. "Doing your duty in that station of life to which it shall please God to call you."—DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Whether Roosevelt really said he was the man to "rip up" Wilson or not it is true, and he will have a chance to demonstrate it next year.

The Wisconsin anti-treating law permits one to offer refreshments to his relatives only. That's the way a good many Democrats feel about federal patronage.

The New York Mail declares that Roosevelt has not "come back." He "was never out," it says. All right, the Telegram will not quibble about words. The main thing is that most of his party has "come back" anyway.

Hemphill, of South Carolina, rushes into print to defend John Skelton, Williams whp. he says, "would rather fight than eat." That is just the trouble. The comptroller of the currency is not hired to be a plug-ugly.

The Houston Post does not regard with favor the attempts of McAdoo and Williams to have the Riggs bank suit dismissed on a legal technicality. This sterling Democratic newspaper remarks that "the man who is conscious of his own integrity is generally the last to invoke the aid of a technicality."

The president and the vice-president seem to be at odds in their opinion in the Lusitania matter. Is Mr. Marshall about to join the ranks of that innumerable company who speaks of Democratic unity with the accent on the nit?

Dr. Dernberg has decided that this is no time for him to continue talking. Now what kind of incident can be framed up to put a stopper on Jim Ham Lewis?

## Laughing Stock.

It took years of persistent and consistent effort on the part of such statesmen as John Hay, Elihu Root and Philander C. Knox to bring the American diplomatic service to a standard of excellence that aroused pride at home and commanded respect abroad. But it only took a few months of management of the state department under the plan of finding places for "deserving" Democrats, to make American diplomacy a laughing stock among all foreign nations.

The disgraceful incident in connection with the short-lived appointment to St. Petersburg was but an introduction to other misadventures. Appointment of Democrats was to be looked for, but the American people had a right to expect that the search would be for "qualified" Democrats and not merely "deserving" Democrats. Herein lay the difference between success and failure, the dividing line between respect and contempt. And worst of all, Secretary of State Bryan felt proud of his specification, "deserving" Democrats.

## Wasteful Woodrow.

In one field of executive activity Mr. Wilson has broken all records," observes the New York Tribune. "He is the most cheerful dispenser of the proceeds of taxation we ever had in the White House."

It is not surprising that Mr. Wilson recently told an audience of his contempt for newspaper opinion, for newspaper opinion has been telling him a few unpleasant truths of late. Incidentally, the volume of such opinion is steadily growing. The utter failure of his Mexican policy is generally admitted, but a small section of the press apologizes for it on the ground that he didn't know how to do better. But as to the dismal failure of the Wilson fiscal policies there is perfect agreement.

In fully 1912, the convention at Baltimore, which nominated Mr. Wilson, under the direction of Mr. Bryan, included in its platform that well-remembered plank which so fearfully deplores the extravagance and waste-

fulness of the Republican administration and so ardently pledges the Democrats to a regime of strict economy. There are promises of the speedy expulsion from the pile counter of innumerable useless officeholders of a program of reform and retrenchment of thrift, prudence and eternal watchfulness. In the phrase of the day, it "listens fine."

The chairman of the appropriation committees of both House and Senate admit that there will be a big treasury deficit for the year ending June 30, next, in all probability it will be more than \$30,000,000. The treasury is running behind at the rate of about \$7,000,000 a month as compared with last year. The income tax has failed to make good the falling off in the revenues resultant from the application of the Underwood tariff bill. In addition we have now a deficiency tax, masquerading under the name of "war tax," which is estimated to cost the nation \$100,000,000 a year.

Congress knows all this, but to the end it continued to spend money like a drunken sailor. Its appropriations exceeded those of the preceding Congress by \$113,000,000, and was greater than those of the Congress of 1909-11 by \$177,000,000.

Apparently the administration is to become as celebrated for its spendthrift finances as it is for its grape-juice diplomacy.

## New Freedom at Work.

There are figures in the department of commerce, the very headquarters of speech-made prosperity, which give a very dark view to the vista of new freedom to which the president pointed so enthusiastically. In this department is kept a record of the commercial failures throughout the country. If President Wilson had an inquisitive turn of mind he could learn something much to his information by consulting the records which have come in to the department of commerce. It would not require a very exhaustive search of these records to establish a very complete reply to his charmingly naive House talks about the signing of the bills that were to set business free.

For the first two years of Mr. Wilson's administration there were 35,000 commercial failures, says the Philadelphia Press. This number is some ten thousand in excess of similar figures during the two years of the Taft administration. The total liability involved in the commercial failures during the first two years of the Wilson administration amounted to seven hundred and sixty millions of dollars. The total liabilities of the commercial failures in the United States during the four years of the Taft administration amounted to six hundred and forty millions, one hundred and twenty millions less than for the two years of Wilson rule.

The liabilities involved in the failures occurring during the year of the Wilson administration exceeded by seventy million dollars the amount of liabilities involved in the failures occurring during the last year of the Taft administration, and exceeded by one hundred and eighteen millions the liabilities involved in the failures that occurred during the first year of the Taft administration. There is the direct difference between American business under Democratic rule and that under Republican control. That tells the real story of what Mr. Wilson's "New Freedom" did for the country.

## Saving Lives at Sea.

The emphatic lessons drawn home by recent catastrophes at sea seem to have borne little practical results according to a contributor to a New York newspaper.

The appalling disasters to the Titanic, Empress of Ireland and Lusitania, he says, have emphasized the inadequacy of the life saving means provided in practically all ocean passenger ships. Lifeboats are invaluable when the sea is smooth and the first aid of the permit launching, but as at present swung from davits they too often go down with the drowning passengers. It each of the three great steamers had been provided with a generous supply of unsinkable boats and rafts or floats, with rope ladders for holding on, and these so placed on the topmost deck that they would float when the vessel went down, thousands of those who perished could have been saved.

With the wireless calls rescue can not be long delayed, and in each of these disasters help was near by and the life belts were proved to be wholly insufficient.

A friend on the Titanic who climbed to the bottom of an overturned boat and who was rescued by one of the half empty lifeboats which had been successfully launched told the contributor that hundreds of those drowned could have been saved by rafts and floats.

On the last trip but one of the Imperator the contributor was informed there were about 5,000 aboard, passengers and crew. Out of curiosity he made an inspection of the entire life saving plant and was convinced that there would be no room anywhere but in the water for fully one half of this number.

This material is not costly and there is plenty of space on the upper deck for storing where it would float loose if disaster came. If the public press will insist on some such measures, says the contributor, Congress can be influenced to an appreciation of the obligation in protecting those that go down to the sea in ships, wherefore the Telegram makes its insistence that something should be done to compel negligent shipowners to protect the lives of their passengers.

The Victoria Cross of England was first instituted on January 29, 1856.

## WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

Perhaps that explosion in Syracuse was caused by the great change in temperature due to the end of the Barnes-Roosevelt melee.—Wheeling News.

Plenty of Help. If the president feels the need of aid in keeping the one-term pledge he will find plenty of help among voters who are out of their usual occupation.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

## Ought To.

A Chicago professor is writing a life of Job in ten volumes. The person who reads it ought to learn a whole lot of patience.—Grafton Sentinel.

## Hardly.

It will be noticed that in both Japan and England the "elder statesmen" have got together. When women hold high office will they stand for the adjective?—Grafton Sentinel.

## Why Not?

Sir John Fisher blames Winston Churchill for the sinking of the Ocean. Irresistible and other ships in the Dardanelles. Why not take it up with the Turks.—Bluefield Telegraph.

## Not Much Further.

The modern woman far outstrips any of her forebears, says a suffragist. Yes, but she can't go further in the outstripping line without getting back to the time of Eve.—Huntington Herald-Dispatch.

## Draw the Line.

We are willing to recognize Huntington as a progressive rival of Wheeling, but we are forced to draw the line when papers like the Herald-Dispatch refer to citizens of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio and Marshall counties as "panhandlers."—Wheeling Register.

## Rich Are Lucky.

Luck is always with the rich. Young John D. Rockefeller can't lodge committee summonses, yet we have known men to sit around the court house a year to get on a jury and then be challenged.—Bluefield Telegraph.

## Home Rule.

Many a man who knows home rule from experience would rather dwell in a province and be ruled by the tyrant hand of an antipodal emperor than to stay at home and know to his 115-pound wife.—Huntington Advertiser.

## Preparedness.

We have the wonderful advantage of being a long distance away from the other great nations, but we must remember that distance is being rapidly conquered by modern inventions. We know nothing of the tax burdens imposed upon the people of Europe for military purposes and it is not necessary that we should know. We can make proper preparations without any such burdens. A greater navy and the nucleus of an army of a million men are goals toward which we should start immediately.

## Winston Churchill.

Winston Churchill is to be superseded as Great Britain's premier. Since his recent under-taking to corral a gang of three or four robbers in London, his efforts as a chief, at least on this side of the water, have been viewed with askance. On the occasion in question, Winston, who had charged nearly three times as much as the London police force, the first department and a portion of the city artillery before robbers could be subdued—they committed suicide before the great battle ended. What Churchill, almost the fire department, did for the fire department, could have been satisfactorily accomplished in this country by three of New York's Irish policemen.—Wheeling Telegraph.

## Young Woman.

When a woman no longer a young woman has been settled in Boston through the intervention of the Young Woman's Christian Association, which has decided that a woman over thirty years of age, being no longer a young woman, is not entitled to the privileges enjoyed by the younger members of the association.

So if she is over thirty she is not a young woman. That is a cruel and unnecessary judgment. If it had been that a woman is young as long as she doesn't paint her face and pad her bust, artificial methods for sustaining her youth, it would have been a correct and logical judgment. When a woman resorts to these various devices for making herself seem young, she is actually showing her age. There are a great deal younger things who are a great deal younger than the powdered and décolleté misses of a later date. But a true to such reasoning—a woman who is charming is always young.—Grafton Sentinel.

## TRAVELETTE

By Nilsah.

## YULIN.

Few white persons have ever penetrated to the town of Yulin, in the Chinese province of Shensi. To reach Yulin, the traveler crosses China from

Tientsin by train to Taiyuen, and from this town the journey must be continued on mule back.

It takes eleven days to traverse the 200 miles between Taiyuen and Yulin. Camp is made at night, for the country is attractive.

Yulin is situated against the Great Wall in the north end of Shensi. Extensions from the wall partially enclose it at either end, and it contains a number of temples and other buildings, which seem as ancient as the wall itself, and are probably connected with it. But the temples are kept in good repair. The people are neat and thrifty in appearance, although very poor.

The temples at Yulin have been sacred shrines for centuries, and every year religious festivals are held, which are attended by pilgrims, coming many miles. Processions through the street to mark these festivals, the most important of which take place in May. This May festival continues for nine days, each of which is marked by a different procession. Numerous flowers and foliage, with a scanty supply of bright hued paper, are employed to make these processions attractive. The paper lanterns, carried in the religious and secular festivals nearer the coast, are lacking here, as are all other luxuries. A number of blazing brands of wood are carried by men acting as leaders. These brands are laid together upon a stone outside the temple. After the procession has reached this place the burning sticks are fanned into flame and upon it are the some bark tablets said to contain prayers to the gods for the prosperity of the year.

Upon the last day of the festival a slave auction is held in front of this same temple. The slaves are young girls from eight to twelve years of age, who are sold off to the highest bidder. Their prices range from 1,000 to 3,000 cash. The value represented by them seems unbelievable, since 1,000 cash is only about five cents in American money. These little girls are not unkindly treated. Their purchasers take them either as concubines or servants, but where all the people are so poor their lot is not especially hard. The priests of the temple are less austere than those of many of the interior Chinese temples. They invited one traveler to a strictly vegetarian dinner, and at its close presented him with a small jade snuff bottle said to be over a thousand years old.

## THE DAILY NOVELETTE

## THE TINY TEN.

Now tell me, isn't it true, That grifters all do you? They do, they do—boo—hoo!

Fritz, the ice man, was in perspiration (for it was the hottest 4 o'clock in the morning in eleven years) and a dilemma (for he had one small block of ice left and there were still ten customers left unserved, each of whom took a ten-cent piece). "I know," Fritz cried to himself. "I know a way out. I didn't go to night school for nothing!" And he cut the block into ten tiny pieces and put one piece in front of each of the climbing over one of the fence and filling a bucket full of water, he poured water over each of the tiny ten, so that each was in the middle of a puddle.

Clever Fritz! What, you don't? Well, let him explain it himself again. "Now when they find the pieces they'll think of ice went and melted on 'em!" Shortly afterwards, ten good housewives opened their gates and got a slant at the tiny ten.

## THE SEARCHLIGHT

Latest News from the Fields of Science, Invention.

## OPENING BOMBS.

Opening bombs is not an occupation likely to be chosen by many men, but the number of bombs and infernal machines being used annually in New York City requires the services of a special man to investigate them. Owen Eagan, officially known as Inspector for the bureau of combustibles, performs this service.

During his service in the bureau of combustibles, Inspector Eagan has opened and destroyed over six thousand bombs. He has only been injured by one. That was in a small pasteboard box, resembling a candy box, but it was made with deadly precision. Despite his care in opening it, there was an explosion which knocked him senseless, and sent him to the hospital, with a badly shattered arm and other injuries.

Few days pass without some one discovering a bomb. Cranks of all nations have learned to make these deadly packages, and the inspector is frequently confronted with new species. Every bomb is opened and destroyed and a careful record is kept of them.

Before opening a bomb, Inspector Eagan examines it carefully. His sense of smell enables him to identify it, usually, since dynamite, nitroglycerine and gun cotton have distinctive odors. Water is never used upon bombs, as it serves to short circuit an electric bomb and may hasten an explosion.

## THE WATTS-LAMBERD COMPANY

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMP WITH CASH PURCHASES.

## SPECIAL FOR MONDAY 9 A. M. YARD WIDE PERCALES, 7 3/4c YARD

NEW LOT SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

Scores of patterns in splendid quality, yard-wide percales for this sale. Plenty of white grounds with neat black stripes and figures, also dark blues and grays. On sale Monday at special price, 7 3/4c yard.

## AFTER SUPPER SPECIALS FOR TONIGHT

\$1.00 Mercerized Table Damask 49c Yd. Floral patterns, with 2 yards.

18c Hemstitched Pillow Cases 2 for 25c. Size 36x42 inches.

\$1.00 Corsets 89c. Choice of any \$1.00 Corset in stock. American Lady or Royal Worcester make.

\$1.00 Birdseye, 79c Bolt of 10 Yards. Pure white, width 27 inches.

Silk Gloria Umbrellas, 98c. Natural wood handles. Styles for men and women.

25c Bleached Bath Towels 6 for 89c.

Curtain Scrims 10c Yd.

Curtain Scrims 18c Yd.

Enamel Coffee Pots 33c.

Values up to \$1.00 and \$1.25. Fine heavy coated enamel. In four of the best selling sizes. Sold subject to manufacturer's slight imperfection.

Tapestry Pillow Covers 25c. Variety of attractive designs.

15c Huck Towels 6 for 49c.

Seamless Sheets 53c.

Size 51x90 inches.

Complete Gas Light 39c.

Inverted globe, mantle and goose-neck burner.

Cut Glass Water Set 98c.

Six Tumblers and Jug. Two style jugs, tumblers to match. Beautiful cut patterns. Regular price, \$2.00.

18c Nainsook, 95c Bolt of 10 Yards. Yard wide—soft finish.

New Brassieres 25c.

Marseilles Quilts \$1.98.

Regular price \$4.50 to \$6.50. Cut corners, scalloped or hemmed.

## OIL AND GAS

Neither the size nor the respective locations of the late completions in the West Virginia or southern Ohio fields attract attention. The completions are not better than light producers, and a large percentage of the completions fail to find oil in paying quantities. Under present conditions operators are not inclined to start much new work. The large operating companies are confining their operations to the drilling of wells that are so located as to make it necessary to protect their leases or to keep alive the title to leases that are soon to expire unless a test will be drilled. In some localities a good many leases have been surrendered or allowed to go by default rather than stand the cost of drilling a test well.

On Bonds creek, in McKim district, Pleasants county, Hall and Company have drilled a test on the Mosberg heirs' farm through the Big Injun sand and have a gas gasser. This location is about 1,000 feet northwest of the second test on the W. Stewart farm. In the same district, Rinehart, Gore and Company have drilled a second test on the W. H. Myers farm through the Big Injun sand and have a duster.

In Murphy district, Ritchie county, the Hope Natural Gas Company has drilled a second test on the W. M. Lynch farm through the salt sand and found it barren. It will be drilled to the lower sands. On the headwaters of Bear run, in the same district, the Cairo Oil Company is rigging up to drill a test on the Emery farm. In the Burning Springs district, Wirt county, the South Penn Oil Company has completed its No. 2 on the Pepper farm. This farm is producing five barrels a day.

On Peters creek, Duval district, Lincoln county, the South Penn Oil Company has completed its No. 2 on the Horse Creek tract and has a twenty-barrel producer in the Berea grit. North of this well 2,000 feet and located in the safe district, the Carter Oil Company has completed a test on the J. A. Alley farm, and has a very light producer in the Berea grit. The Big Creek Development Company is starting quite a little new work.

In Spencer district, Roane county, the Carter Oil Company has drilled its test on the J. West farm through the Big Injun sand and has a duster. In the same district the Algoma Oil and Gas Company has the rig completed for a test on the G. W. Gandy farm. The United Fuel Gas Company has the rig completed for a test on the A. R. Davis farm and is drilling tests on the James Wilson and Reese Alvis farms.

In Greenbrier district, Doddridge county, the Hope Natural Gas Company has drilled No. 8 on the Starns farm and has a show for a nice producer. The same company is drilling in the Big Injun sand at a test on the Gay Freeman farm. In the same district the South Penn Oil Company is drilling a test on the R. W. Golden farm. In Union district, Harrison county, the Hope Natural Gas Company's test on the Truman Payne farm is a light gasser in the Gordon sand.

On the Ohio side in the Jackson Run district, Monroe county, the Hope Natural Gas Company, has put its test on the Henry Baarnett farm and it is producing five barrels a day. In the Woodfield district, Summit township, Monroe county, E. Simpson and Company are due in the sand at a test on the J. Stempert farm. In Maags township, George Vandegrift and Company are drilling a test on the Newhart heirs' farm. In the Union Furnace district,

Starr township, Hocking county, the Preston Oil Company is due in the Clinton sand at a test on the Eliza Stiers farm. In Ward township, the Charters Oil Company is drilling No. 101, and has the rig completed for No. 102 on the Hocking Valley Products Company's property. In the same district the Plymouth Oil Company is drilling a test on the Lewis Cole farm.

The Oil Market. Pennsylvania, \$1.35; Mercer black, 97; New Castle, 97; Corning, 83; Cabell, 97; North Lima, 88; South Lima, 83; Princeton, 84; Wooster, 105; Indiana, 83; Somerset, 80; 105; Illinois, 84; Kansas, 84; Oklahoma, 40; Corsicana, light, 45; Corsicana, heavy, 40; Electra, 45; Healdton, 30; Henrietta, 45; Caddo, 38 degrees, 50; Caddo, 35 degrees, 50; Caddo, 30 degrees, 40; Caddo, crude, 98; Canada, 1.35. Producers and Refiners' Company quotes \$1.55 for crude of the Pennsylvania grade.

## \$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its forms. That is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to medicine. Catarrh is often a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby restoring the diseased and disordered action of the mucous and membrane surfaces, and thus curing the disease. Send for list of testimonials. Address P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"They say every big family has a black sheep. Well that's the way of the world. Even among Diamond Tires there's about one out of every hundred that isn't just what it ought to be."

—Mister Squeegie

We don't judge families by their black sheep.

We judge the black sheep by their families. And the better the family the blacker the sheep. So when a Diamond Tire gets into trouble we think more strongly about it because it comes from such a good family.

But isn't it a wonderful record—about one Diamond Tire in every hundred a black sheep—Oh, not really deep-dyed black—let's say it's sort of a dark gray sheep actually.

The difficulty is that Diamond Tires can only be compared with Diamond Tires. There's no other standard of comparison.

Send for our book of letters from dealers who sold Diamond Tires in 1914.

It tells how more than 99 out of every 100 of the more than half million Diamond Tires sold last year gave maximum service at minimum mileage cost. It is yours for the asking.

Diamond Squeegie Tires are sold at these

"FAIR-LISTED" PRICES:

Size	Diamond Squeegie	Size	Diamond Squeegie
30 x 3 1/2	\$ 9.45	34 x 4	\$20.35
30 x 3 3/4	12.20	36 x 4 1/2	28.70
32 x 3 1/2	14.00	37 x 5	33.50
32 x 4	20.00	38 x 5 1/2	46.00

PAY NO MORE

For Automobiles, Bicycles

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Diamond Squeegie Tires

Tread

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